

## LINER ARABIC SUNK BY GERMAN SUBMARINE

### ATTACK ON VESSEL WITHOUT WARNING STARTLES WILSON

President Obviously Worried by This Latest Act of German Submarines.

WILL WITHHOLD JUDGMENT  
PENDING OFFICIAL REPORT

Washington Is Shocked, and  
Rupture of Friendly Relations Is Predicted.

LOOKS LIKE KAISER'S DEFIANCE

Sinking Comes Under Head of What  
Note Pronounced "Deliberately  
Unfriendly."

WASHINGTON, August 19.—News of the torpedoing of the British steamer Arabic, of the White Star Line, with Americans on board, came as a shock to officials of the United States government, who had hoped since the dispatch of the last American note there would be no further aggravation of an already tense situation between the United States and Germany.

Official information was meager, and it was only through press dispatches that it was heard here that the vessel was torpedoed without warning. While it was recognized that a canvass of the survivors might reveal that no American lives were lost, the torpedoing without warning of a vessel carrying Americans has in itself been pronounced by the United States government as a violation of the rights, which, if repeated, would be regarded as "deliberately unfriendly."

LAST NOTE TO GERMANY  
ACCEPTED AS FINAL WORD

In the last note to Germany, which it was generally accepted was the final word on the principles of the question from the United States, Secretary Lansing used the following language in referring to violations of American rights in the war zone:

"Friendship itself prompts it (the United States government) to say to the imperial government that repetition by the commanders of German naval vessels of acts in contravention of those rights must be regarded by the government of the United States, when they affect American citizens, as deliberately unfriendly."

What the course of the United States would be no official would predict because of the absence of detailed information. It must be recalled that the United States had given warning and whether the vessel attempted to escape, it was thought in most quarters tonight that drastic steps were improbable, but in the event it is found Americans were drowned, a rupture in diplomatic relations was everywhere discussed as likely.

The attack on the Arabic came without official intimation from Berlin that submarine commanders would persist in torpedoing ships without warning, and in the face also of constant reiterations in German quarters here that in the future, passenger vessels would be given due warning. The incident, therefore, caused widespread surprise, especially since the ship was bound for the United States and had no contraband in her cargo. There was a disposition to think the German submarine commander might have exceeded his orders or made a mistake.

VIEWPOINT OF GERMANY  
IS EAGERLY AWAITED

The general immunity which passenger liners of belligerent flags, carrying Americans, seem to have enjoyed in the last few weeks had developed a feeling of confidence that the German government would avoid any incident that might intensify feeling in the United States and bring the relations of the two countries nearer the breaking point. For this reason, along with information as to exactly what occurred when the Arabic was attacked, the viewpoint of the German Foreign Office is eagerly awaited.

President Wilson was startled by the news. He spent the entire afternoon and evening trying to get detailed information. Though obviously worried, he took the position that judgment should be withheld until official details were received.

The President had just finished a conference with Attorney-General Gregory and was preparing to go golfing when word of the sinking of the steamer reached him. He immediately abandoned his plans and gave orders that all information, official and unofficial, be forwarded to him as quickly as possible.

A cablegram from Vice-Consul Thompson at Queenstown told of the sinking of the steamer, but gave no information as to losses. White House secretaries remained on duty during the evening, and as press dispatches were received they were communicated to the President.

SECRETARY LANSING  
HAS NO STATEMENT

Secretary Lansing, in announcing to the newspaper men the receipt of Vice-Consul Thompson's dispatch, halted inquiry as to the course to be pursued by the department by the statement that he had nothing to say at this juncture because he had nothing to work on.

The decision of the United States to

### German Submarines Taking Heavy Toll

Long List of Big Steamships  
Destroyed Since War Zone  
Was Declared.

The following British steamships of more than 5,000 tonnage have been destroyed by German submarines—each registered ton contains 100 cubic feet:

Steamship	Tonnage	Lost	Lives
Harpallan	5,877	Feb. 24	3
Durham Castle	5,225	Mar. 15	saved
Glenarney	5,291	Apr. 10	saved
Hapalyce	5,940	Apr. 12	saved
Wayfarer	5,599	May 6	saved
Candidate	5,553	May 6	saved
Centurion	5,545	June 16	saved
Lusitania	31,550	May 7	1,259
Disabla	6,000	June 28	30
Armenian	8,825	Aug. 10	10
Scottish Monarch	5,043	June 23	saved
India	7,900	July 19	19
Arabic	15,801	Aug. 19	19

German submarine warfare since the establishment of the war zone, February 18, has resulted in the allies losing 308 vessels, representing an aggregate of over 160,000 tons.

The Board of Trade's monthly statement shows that forty-six vessels and sixty-three lives were lost in July. Most of the vessels were small.

### GUESTS OF DANIELS

Governors Will Be Entertained on  
Battleship Wyoming.

WASHINGTON, August 19.—The Council of Governors in Boston next week will be entertained by Secretary Daniels aboard the battleship Wyoming on August 25. A portion of the Atlantic Fleet will go to Boston during the convention. The Wyoming will carry the governors to Gloucester and review the other ships en route.

Secretary Daniels will go to Boston tomorrow on the navy yacht Dolphin, and before he returns will inspect the navy yard at Portsmouth, N. H., where the government is building a submarine. The battleship Nevada is nearing completion at the Quincy yard. Ten submarines are being built there for a foreign government. Secretary Daniels wants to see what progress is being made at Portsmouth yard, and what are the possibilities of increasing the capacity for building submarines.

### DETAILS ARE NUMEROUS

No Announcement as to British Loss  
Expected for Some Time.

LONDON, August 19.—Negotiations are proceeding among the leading financial and governmental authorities in regard to the problem of American exchange rates, but there are so many details to arrange that it is not expected a definite announcement will be made for some time, unless the treasury, in view of the seriousness of the situation, should decide upon quick action.

The belief prevails in financial circles that America, as a matter of self-interest, would prefer to take a smaller loan of one, two or five years' duration rather than such a huge quantity of gold as Europe apparently is willing and able to ship. Nearly \$27,000,000 already has been sold from the Bank of England since last Saturday, and opinion favors a loan or the establishment of a credit as likely to cause less disturbance in the money market and speculation in New York. The market was less excited to-day.

### HAD KILLED TEN MEN

Negro on Gallows Confesses Wholesale  
Murders.

MOULTREE, GA., August 19.—Ten men were killed by William McGiffin, a negro hanged here to-day, according to a confession he made on the gallows. He was executed for the murder of W. S. Washington, a wealthy naval stores factor, near here July 11, 1911. On the same day he killed two negroes, Dan Showers and Henry Green.

He had confessed, officers say, to these killings before the gallows. Just as the cap was being drawn over his face he requested that he be allowed to make a statement. Then he said he had killed three men in North Alabama, two in South Alabama and one in Louisiana. He said he killed an officer at Tallahassee, Fla., before murdering Washington.

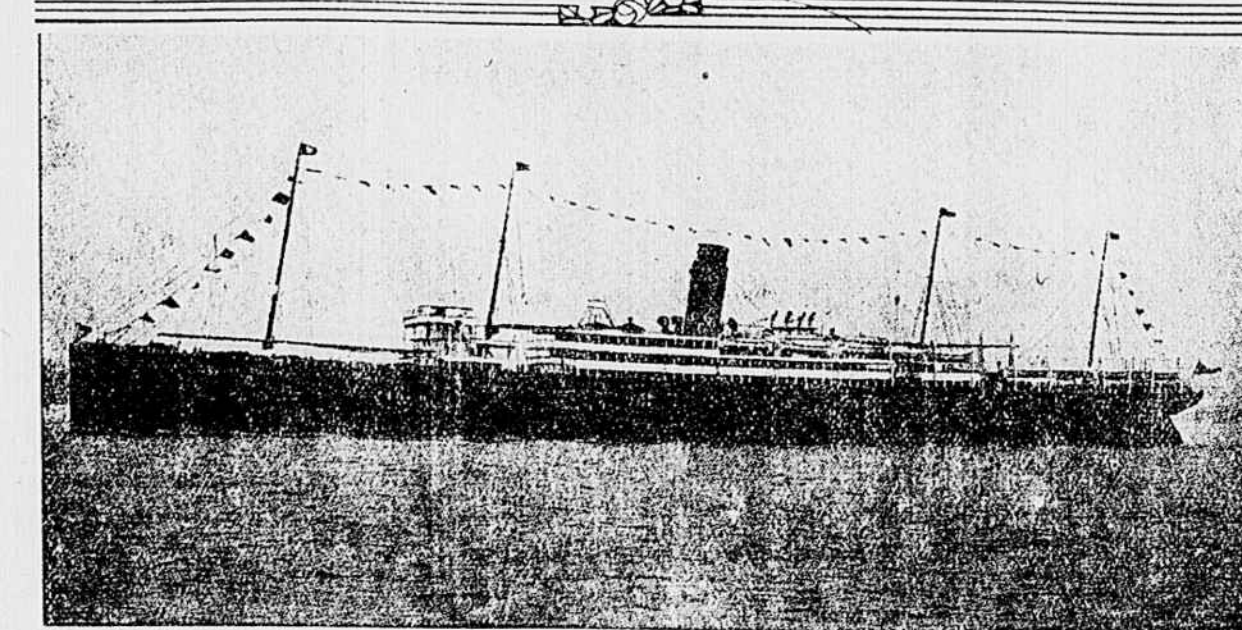
He was not interrogated as to names, places or dates of others killed. After killing Washington, he was captured and convicted.

### HIDES UNDER CORPSES

Haitian Feigns Death and Makes His  
Escape.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]  
NEW YORK, August 19.—By feigning death and lying under a heap of corpses for several hours, Antonio Vittello, who arrived in New York to-day, managed to be the only survivor of 169 political prisoners in the Haitian capital jail recently. Vittello tells the following story:

"I was held for carrying messages to Bobo several months ago. The first man out of my cell when the winning faction stormed it was beheaded with a machete. I fell as if shot. Others fell around me from real bullets. Finally a friend came, and I escaped with him."



WHITE STAR LINER ARABIC.

### FIVE REWARDS OFFERED FOR SLAYERS OF FRANK

Georgia Will Pay \$500 Each for First  
Five Members of Mob  
Convicted.

GOVERNOR PREPARES STATEMENT  
BITTERLY CONDEMNING CRIME—CHAMBER  
OF COMMERCE URGES EVERY EFFORT  
TO APPREHEND MURDERERS.

ATLANTA, GA., August 19.—Five rewards of \$500 each—the largest allowed by law—were offered by the State of Georgia to-day for the arrest and conviction of the first five members of the mob that took Leo M. Frank from the prison farm at Milledgeville and lynched him. This was announced following an hour's conference between Governor Harris, Attorney-General Walker and the members of the prison commission.

WILL USE EVERY EFFORT  
TO MEET OUT JUSTICE

Governor Harris declared he would do all in his power to bring to justice the perpetrators of the "unfortunate occurrence." His statement points out the fact that the State prison farm at Milledgeville was not constructed with the idea of withstanding an attack from the outside. The farm was intended only for sick or feeble convicts unable to do work with the chain gangs on the country roads. There is no stockade about the farm, and the only protection from without the buildings is wire fence.

The question of providing additional guards at the prison after Frank was sent there had been considered with the prison commission, Governor Harris said, but the idea in mind was to protect Frank from his fellow-prisoners rather than from an outside attack. The danger of such an attack, it was stated, was thought remote after the first month of Frank's confinement had passed.

A month ago Governor Harris said he received a secret message to the effect that an attack was to be made on the prison farm on a given night. This was the time when he ordered a company of militia held at Milledgeville Armory. The Governor declares his action at that time, although it brought censure upon him in certain quarters, "postponed the lynching for a month." The censure is said by the Governor to have come from persons who thought the Governor's action a reflection upon them, and it is said an indignation meeting was planned at Marietta, near which place on Tuesday morning last the lifeless body of Frank was found dangling from the lower limbs of a big oak tree.

STILL IN HOSPITAL

WHEN SEIZED BY MOB

Governor Harris's statement makes it clear that Frank had not been released from the hospital when he was abducted last Monday night. It had been supposed he was sleeping in the dormitories when he was awakened by members of the armed band which afterwards put him to death almost within view of the Phagan home. Still weak from the wound in his throat inflicted by a fellow-prisoner, Frank was dragged from the place by four men. In their haste the men let the scantily clad and frightened prisoner moved from the hospital and hurried him into one of the waiting automobiles.

The reward proclamation is carefully drawn to avoid stating the exact place where the lynching occurred. It is generally supposed Frank was put to death on the oak tree near the Frey Gin in Cobb County, two miles outside Marietta. The belief has been expressed in some quarters recently, however, that the lynchers may have strangled Frank further down the road toward Milledgeville and saved the body for final disposition until they were well within the Cobb County line. It was in Cobb County that the Phagans formerly lived, and it is generally accepted that the lynching plans were laid there.

In view of the doubt as to the exact location of Frank's death, the reward proclamation is made to read that the prisoner "was violently taken from the hospital of the State penitentiary in Baldwin County and found dead in the County of Cobb on the morning of August 19, 1915."

### ARABIC OVERSHADOWS ALL OTHER NEWS OF WAR

Even Continued German Advance in  
East and Russian Plight  
Lost Sight Of.

SAYS FORTRESS OF KOVNO HAS BEEN  
TAKEN AND SLAVS COMPELLED TO FALL  
BACK—BREST LITOVSK IS EXPECTED  
TO FALL SOON.

### Most Sensational of Day's War News

THE most sensational event marking a day of important war developments was the sinking by a German submarine of the White Star liner Arabic, carrying 423 persons, including twenty-six Americans. The White Star Line reports that the steamer was torpedoed without warning.

The Teutonic invaders still are battering successfully at the Russian fortresses, back of which the Russians were believed to be preparing to make a determined stand.

On the western front the French claim minor victories.

The British have landed additional troops on the Gallipoli Peninsula, but the War Office admits the British advance was halted. Losses on both sides were heavy.

Berlin announces that a British cruiser and torpedo-boat destroyer were sunk off Jutland Tuesday in an engagement with German torpedo-boat destroyers.

LONDON, August 19.—The sinking of the White Star liner Arabic with the loss, it is feared, of some fifty lives and a valuable cargo, has completely overshadowed all other news of the war in spite of the fact that the continued German advance on the eastern front is seriously endangering a portion of the Russian army and must soon have an effect on other fronts.

Berlin repeats to-day the claim that the fortress of Kovno has fallen, compelling the Russians in the Kalvaryia and Suwalki districts on the East Prussian frontier to fall back. In fact, the Russians now appear able to hold their own only in the Baltic provinces where they are preventing the Germans from advancing.

GERMANS PENETRATE  
BREST LITOVSK FORTRESS

Besides the capture of Kovno, the Germans have taken additional Novogeorgievsk forts, and, according to their accounts, have penetrated to outer positions of Brest Litovsk, the great fortress, which is the mainstay of what was expected to be the Russians' new line of defense.

There is no evidence yet of Grand Duke Nicholas's intentions, but military writers are of the opinion that the swiftness of the German advance has rendered it impossible for him to make a stand on the Brest Litovsk line, which already virtually has been turned by Field Marshal von Mackensen in the south and by his colleagues in the north.

The French have scored two successes in the west, taking a portion of a German trench in Artois after a heavy all-day bombardment, and making a further advance on the Linge summit in the Vosges. On both these occasions there has been heavy and continuous fighting in which the French claim to have greatly improved their positions by capturing vantage points and keeping the initiative in their hands.

There have been some long distance artillery engagements between the Serbians and Austrians across the Danube, but thus far no evidence of the commencement of the Austro-German offensive which was to carry relief to the Turks.

OTTOMAN EMPIRE  
THREATENED BY ITALY

The forces of the Ottoman empire, besides being closely pressed by the allies on the Gallipoli Peninsula, where a new British contingent has obtained a firm footing in the vicinity of Suvla Bay, and by the Russians in the Cau-

### GALVESTON BAY POINTS REPORTING THEIR DEAD

Many Little Towns Have Small  
Quotas of Unidentified Victims  
of Hurricane.

MISSING PLACED AT 158

Of These It Is Feared More Than  
One-Half Have Perished—Communi-  
cation With City of Galveston  
Still Matter of Many Hours.

HOUSTON, August 19.—There are 101 dead outside of Galveston from Monday night's West Indian hurricane, according to reports here to-night. Missing outside of Galveston, total 155. Of the missing list it was feared more than half were dead.

Communication with Galveston and Texas City, a distance of sixty miles from here, continued to be a matter of many hours. It was known that Galveston's loss of life was comparatively light, and it was in evidence that the island city was not rushing out any appeals for aid.

GALVESTON BAY POINTS  
BEGIN TO REPORT

Remote points on Galveston Bay began to report to-day, some of them bringing small quotas of unidentified dead. At Anahuac the loss of the United States dredge boat No. 12 was confirmed, but there was no loss of life, as reported from Beaumont. The loss to life at Anahuac was placed at five. W. T. Miller, United States engineering department inspector from Galveston, who was aboard the dredge, said it was moored with six-inch rope cables, but the wind snapped them. Miller had three broken ribs. Nevertheless, he rode a log down Trinity River, then rode a horse twenty-five miles and walked several miles through the woods until he reached rail connection with Houston. On his trip he found three dead at Wallisville and five missing at Moss Point.

Edwin Carter, of Houston, caught in the storm near La Porte, at the head of this bay, was in the water from Monday night until early Thursday morning. When found he was delirious, with his eyes swollen nearly shut.

REFUGEES FROM CITY  
DESCRIBE CONDITIONS

Refugees from Galveston to-day described the early hours of Tuesday. Archie McDuffie, of Waxahachie, Tex., said he spent the night in the terminal station at Galveston. He estimated there were 5,000 persons in the upper floors of that building. When the storm was at its height hundreds of negroes sang for hours the song "Old-Time Religion."

At a meeting of Houston business men to-day resolutions were adopted offering a camp site for the Second Division at some point near Houston. Governor James E. Ferguson, of Texas, who is here to take charge of general relief work, issued the following statement:

"I trust the papers of the country will be careful in their statements with reference to conditions in the storm-stricken areas. My information now is that the loss of life is not great, and the local authorities will be able to handle the situation without outside assistance. Everything possible is being done to relieve conditions."

The destruction by the storm of the lighthouse at Surfside, Tex., about fifty miles below Galveston, was confirmed by couriers, who said they knew positively that nineteen persons lost their lives in the lighthouse. It collapsed between midnight and 2 A. M. Tuesday.

Inland for 100 miles and over a zone reaching nearly 100 miles on each side of Houston the vast flat South Texas prairies are dotted with crushed buildings, many isolated trees have their branches whipped almost bare of foliage and the whole country shows the effect of a rainfall of nearly seven inches which accompanied the hurricane.

CLOUDS HAVE DISAPPEARED  
AND SUN SHINES BRIGHTLY

For the first time since the storm the intermittent rains, gales and alarming black clouds disappeared to-day and the sun shone brightly. During the hurricane the wind was so cold on the prairies that many hardy persons nearly perished from exposure incident to standing for hours in water after their houses had become unsafe.

A young son of Henry Hellman, near Alvin, died from such exposure.

Freight cars lie on their sides along the railroads in these flats, and many

### NO WARNING GIVEN BEFORE TORPEDO CLAIMS ITS PREY

Of the 423 Persons on Board, Twenty-Six  
of Whom Were Americans, Thirty-Two  
Are Believed to Have Perished.  
Six Passengers Missing.

### ATTACK ON VESSEL TAKES PLACE NOT FAR FROM GRAVE OF LUSITANIA

Small Loss of Life Due to Fine Weather and Fact  
That Steamers in War Zone Now Keep Boats  
Swung Out for Emergency—Two Americans Still  
Are Unaccounted For—Marksmanship of Germans  
on Undersea Boat Is Deadly, and Arabic Goes to  
Bottom in Ten Minutes—Survivors Being Cared  
For in Queenstown.

LONDON, August 19.—The big White Star Line steamer Arabic, from Liverpool for New York, was torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine at 9:15 o'clock this morning southeast of Fastnet.

The steamer, says a White Star Line statement, was attacked without warning, and went down in ten minutes. Of the 423 persons on board (181 passengers and 242 members of the crew), thirty-two are believed to have perished. Most of those who have not been accounted for belong to the crew. Only six passengers are reported missing.

Whether any of those not accounted for are Americans has not yet been determined, but there were only twenty-six citizens of the United States on board, twenty-two in the second cabin and four in the steerage.

The vessel had no first-class passengers, having been turned into a second-class liner.

Survivors Being Cared for in Queenstown.

The survivors who left the steamer in the ship's boats and were picked up later by passing vessels arrived in Queenstown to-night, and are being cared for in hotels and boarding-houses in the little town which so recently cared for the survivors and the dead of the Lusitania.

Details of the sinking are lacking, but that the loss of life was no greater doubtless was due to the fact that the weather was fine, and that steamers plying the German submarine war zone now keep their boats swung out and otherwise are prepared for emergencies.

The torpedo that sank the Arabic struck her on the starboard side 100 feet from her stern. The vessel had left Liverpool on Wednesday afternoon and taken a southerly course, well off the Irish coast, doubtless with a view of avoiding the submarines, which frequent the waters nearer the shore.

When some fifty miles west of where the Lusitania was sunk in May the German underwater boat rose to the surface and launched a torpedo. The marksmanship of the Germans, as in the case of the Lusitania, was deadly accurate, and, like the Lusitania, the big liner quickly settled and shortly disappeared from view.

Had Just Witnessed Torpedoing of Steamer.

Some of the survivors, according to reports received here, say they had just witnessed the torpedoing of a British steamer, presumably the Dunsley, and that this had caused great alarm. In their fright the passengers had rushed for life preservers, and had barely adjusted them when the German submarine turned its torpedo against the vessel's side.

Ten lifeboats and a number of life-rafts were quickly got over the side of the steamer, and into these a large number of the passengers and members of the crew scrambled. Many of the passengers, however, fell into the water, but got hold of rafts and later were rescued.

One of the passengers was Kenneth Douglas, well-known English actor. Mr. Douglas was on the Lusitania when she was sent to the bottom. His good luck followed him again to-day, for he is among the survivors.

Survivors gave great credit to Captain Finch, one of the most trusted and capable commanders in the White Star fleet, that the loss of life was not much greater. It was in large part due to his personal efforts, they say, that the work of getting away the lifeboats was conducted so expeditiously.

Dispatches from Queenstown state that a large number of the passengers and crew of the Arabic were injured by the torpedo's terrific explosion.

Stories of Survivors Throw Light on Sinking.

Their stories throw much new light on the sinking of the Arabic. Just a few minutes before the liner received its fatal blow, the British steamer Dunsley, off a comparatively short distance from the Arabic, had been torpedoed.

The explosion on the Dunsley had caused the passengers and crew of the Arabic to swarm to the rail. Suddenly they realized the cause, for Captain Finch had flashed his engine-room for full speed ahead, and under forced draught the great liner began a mad dash on a zigzag course to escape the scene. Officers passed along the deck assuring men and women that the liner could outrun her undersea enemy, and that there was no reason for alarm. Hardly had the words been uttered when the explosion threw passengers at the rail to the dock, and those who in the chairs had been amused at the excitement of their fellow-voyagers, were hurled about and piled on the sloping boards, some being painfully bruised.

Then for a moment there was panic, but it was quickly quieted. The boats and a number of life-rafts were quickly put over the side, and the passengers scrambled into them. A few fell into the water, while a few more jumped from the listing vessel. One woman who fell into the sea, shrieking wildly, was rescued and towed to a raft by two sailors.

Occupants of Boats Rescued by Steamers.

Rescue steamers, including several warships, sent out by the admiralty, rescued the occupants of the small boats, some of whom were suffering from wounds received on board, and from exposure, and hurried with them to Queenstown and other ports along the coast. The majority were landed at Queenstown, but owing to the fact that a number were put ashore at other points, it has been difficult to compile a complete list of survivors.

A number of ambulances and other conveyances were waiting at the dock at Queenstown when the rescue ships began to put in, and the injured survivors were hastily placed upon stretchers and taken in charge by the Red Cross. Nurses and doctors quickly quieted the hysterical, and the rest were taken to hotels, where accommodations had been prepared for them.

Captain Finch and all the deck officers of the Arabic were rescued. The engineer, ship's doctor, purser and assistant purser are all reported safe. Third Engineer Lugon is missing.

The Arabic had a gross tonnage of 15,801, and since the beginning of the war had been on the run between New York and Liverpool. She was built at Harland & Wolff's ship-yards, at Belfast, in 1903, and was 600 feet long, sixty-five feet wide, and forty-seven feet deep.

She had been in the Mediterranean trade from Boston until the opening of hostilities. She was known as an arsenal ship, from the vast amount of war material she was able to carry in her roomy hold, and had previously